SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION LABOURERS IN RANCHI CITY, JHARKHAND

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INTRODUCTION

The most important needs of human being are Food, Cloth and Shelter. In the ancient age of civilization human beings used to live in home made by bush, leaves, wood etc. But as civilization grown up there are many revolution came in the construction area. Now most stable and permanent houses and buildings are started constructing.

The innovation of cement, bricks, iron rod brought a revolutionary progress in construction sector. In the GDP Growth of world, constriction sector plays a very signification role. In any country the more the progress of construction are there the more the civilized it is.

If see at the history of a developed country like USA. Japan, France etc. we will find that construction industry plays a vital role in their development. In India constriction sector is one of the fastest growing sectors. Construction of Building Sector has very close relationship with the economy of the nation.

Construction activity includes urban infrastructure examples swages, water supply, Airport etc, and rural infrastructures like Irrigation, Agricultural system, Tele Communication etc. Beside these constructions of Hospital, School, Houses, Offices and other buildings are also there.

In India after agriculture sector it is found that the next vast labourer oriented sector is Construction Industry. As the Construction Industry plays an important economic activity in the GDP Growth of India. The Construction Industry also generate a huge employment because the Construction Industry has a very large demand for both skilled and unskilled labours force. These unorganized sectors provide 7% of employment to the total employment of the World (Date. 15th. August 2023).Approximately 3.4 Billion People employed in worldwide as estimated in the year 2023. At present Indian construction sector gives employment to about 71 Million people of the Indian Population (Date. 15th. September 2023).

Although a large number of people are employed in the Construction Industry but these labourers are in the most vulnerable position in the field of this unorganized sector.

Because they do not have permanent job facility. They do not have healthy environment to live. Mostly they are deprived of proper sanitation, safe drinking water and all other essential primary amenities for livelihood.

Although next to the agriculture a large numbers of Women are employed in constructional Industry and their positions are not well in the sector. Generally Women are almost unskilled labourers , so related to the work they face many problems. Some of the serious problems are sexual harassment, more work, lower wages etc. Mostly Women assist the male workers so although they have same level of skills as to the male workers but they do not get same wages which is inequality in wages payment under equal work for equal wages under the eye of law.

Often it is found that the Husband of the female workers are drunker, smoker and also almost of them have other sexual partners and they fall into trap of debt. Hence most of the Women Labourers do not get economical supports from their husband. These factors enable women worker to be economically strong.

International Labour Organization (ILO) reported that the construction work is very dangerous job as often accidental activities take place. Construction Industry involved highly unsafe work like carrying labourer to high distance without proper safety, for electric welding work, cutting iron rods etc.

In the work force male labours starts their work as helper or Mazdoor but gradually they upgrade their skills on the job. They start their work as a Kooly and gradually they become meson but in the case of women labours this does not happen .they joined as a unskilled labour and also they retired as un skilled labour. So there is discrimination with the work culture and work experience. Construction building sector is highly labour intensive. This industry provide work to skilled, semi skilled and unskilled labour. Workers are the spinal cord of these unorganized sector but the social economical and psychological conditions of labours are not well. Children of these labours have poor education. Women workers do not get maternity benefits. Their job is not secure. They do not get leave benefit. They have to work Sundays and other national Holidays. Serious accidental injury any times can occur. Due to any unexpected reason person falling from height causes death of that person. Maximum of the labours due to heavy

work load and lack of entertainment started smoking Bidi, Chewing Tobacco and drink alcohol and later on they face severe health issues problem.

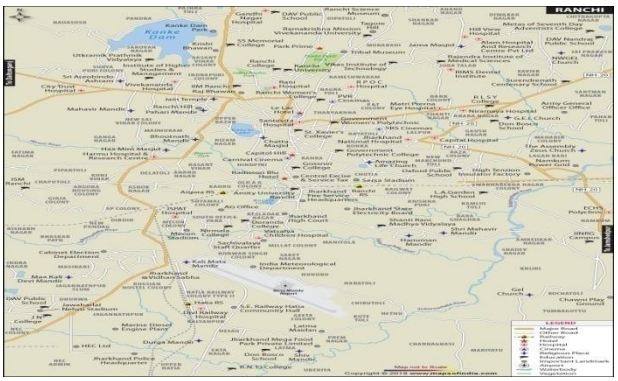
NEED FOR THE STUDY

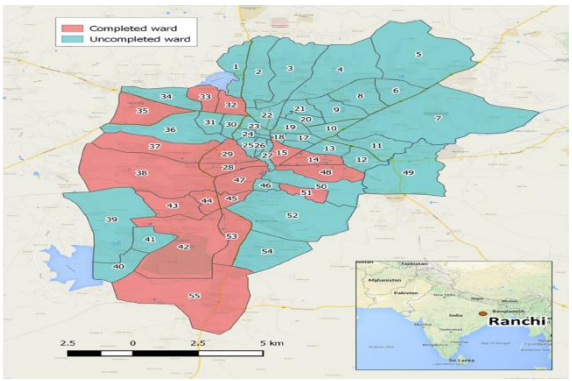
In India construction building sector originate employment followed by agricultural sector. It provides huge number of skilled. semi skilled and unskilled employment. It also contribute a lion share in the GDP of India. As Ranchi is the Capital of Jharkhand State people from neighboring districts and States are coming here for seeking of job. So the population of Ranchi city is increasing. More Houses, Flats, Buildings are constructing besides this many Fly Over, Roads, Hospitals, School, Colleges are also under construction in the present era.

Hence to know the present conditions regarding social, economical, psychological and health issue related problem we need the study of "**Socio Economic Status of Building Construction Labourers** of Ranchi city Jharkhand.

Area of the study

My area of research is Ranchi City. It is the capital of Jharkhand state. Ranchi City is developing as a smart city under PM Narendra Modi's flagship smart cities mission, Ranchi City is governed by a Municipal Corporation. The Municipal Corporation was established on 15th September 1979. It is the First Corporation in the State of Jharkhand. It covers an area of 175.12 Sq. K.M. Ranchi Municipal Corporation is divided into 55 Administrative Wards. My sample will be taken from these 55 wards.





DEFINITION OF KEYWORDS

Income: Income is a monetary term. It is the sum of consumption and savings oppotunity avail by a person within a specified time frame.

Wages: All payments that a labour recieves as hourly basis, daily basis,weekly basis,monthly basis for his or her services term as wage

Minimum Wages: It is a gurrented wage that can support a decent living of labourers

Wage discrimination: Unequal wages between the labourers

Skilled labourers: Trained and specialised labourers

Unskilled labourers: Labourers not having suffiecient training or experience

Masson: A person who has skilled at building thing with stone ,bricks,cement etc.

Coolie: An unskilled labourer hired for low or subsistence wages

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature review plays an important role in the Research area. We enhance knowledge in particular fields of our interest by going through it. By study of literature review of different authors and Researcher Scholars we get a new area of research. Review of literature enables the research scholars to avoid duplication.

There are many articles, journals are written in India and abroad regarding the social status, the economic conditions of building construction workers. The aim to focus on the need for the depth study in this aspect and to improve their psychological, social and economical condition.

Sinha and Ranade (1975) .They studied a Government Project of Construction site in Delhi regarding working conditions, types of women labour, wage rate, health issues and economical conditions. They found that economically they are not strong and most of the welfare function are lacking.

Guha S. Thakurta .N (1980).They gone through the condition of contract labour of construction in 1980.The place was at Tripura. A case study has been done on road construction labours regarding of their employment conditions wages and social

securities. The construction agency was reported as the welfare measures are not in satisfactory level.

Sharma A.M (2006) In the Journal “aspects of labour welfare and social security” mention that most of the unorganized sectors the working labour has a filling of insecurity of their jobs.

Tiwary .G Gangopadhyay P.K (2012) Studied 150 construction building workers with average age of 32 years found that their wages are very low. Their average income is approximately 4956 Rupees per month. They do not have proper balance food. Most of the male workers are addicted of Bidi, Tamaku and have a habit of drinking Alcohol. Their living stranded is also very poor most of them living in the Kaachha House.

Bharata,K Sandhu .P(2012).In construction sector of Punjab State they studied on female work force. Their investigation was to find injury and health disease data of Women Construction labours. The result says often they get injuries during work like cuts, bleeding, crushing body parts, and sprains. Most of them have health issues problem like skin allergy, back pain ,weakness ,cough and chest infections.

Thaygil T.J Jayakrishnan.J (2013). They conducted a depth study of constructing building and civil workers at Kozhikode District of Kerala. By a group of Social Workers, Doctors and Investigator date was collected and it is fond that injuries are 17.2% in construction sector while 6.6% in civil sector. Respiratory infection, Current fever, eye disease were higher in construction building labours than civil sector labours.

Kumar .M (2013) .In his case study “Inimitable issues of construction workers” found that although construction sector providing large number of employment the quality of life of employees is not stranded. Labours are exposed to accident and ill health bur to get rid from theses unfortunate happenings no proper plan is there from construction site or Government machineries. This case study was done in Pune City during 2010-2011.

Kapur .S ,Sethy P.K (2014). In their articles “working and living conditions of workers in unorganized sector”. They mentioned that generally workers are in poor health conditions their working life is sub stranded. Children of labours do not get proper education.

Jayalakshmi .P (2016).She collected data of 160 women workers of construction sector of Visakhapatnam and got the result that there is gender biasness. Living conditions is not well, economically they are not strong.

Maneesh P, Jasna P.T(2017) in their research article “Socio-economic condition of women construction workers in Kannur District, Kerala “ they state that women do not have any security on their life in the working site. They were facing several health issues problem

Reddeiah S , Kumar. K .S (2019) .In construction sector at Chittor District they study to know the socio economic problem of constructions labours and found that maximum workers were facing various problems like low wages, absence of social security, unhygienic condition of working place and gender discrimination.

RESEARCH GAP

To get a clear view on socio economic condition of the construction worker a detail study of Review of literature has been done and it is found that in India and abroad relater to this a considerable research work has been done. There are few Journals and Articles focused on socio economic status of constriction building worker in Ranchi city of Jharkhand State. So this research study is to focus in depth analysis of socio economic conditions of constriction building labourers of Ranchi city, Jharkhand.

PROBLEMS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

- Socio Economic condition of the Construction labourers
- The difference in economic conditions under gender, education.
- Problems related to the job security and the minimum wage rate per day as per Ministry of labour & Employment .
- Problems related to the working conditions in the work place of construction labourers.
- Health problems of Construction labourers.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To analyze the social status with reference to health, education, living condition of building construction labourers in Ranchi city.
- To find out the difference in economic condition in gender–wise, education wise of building construction labourers.
- To study the number of beneficiaries (labourers) those who are getting minimum rate of wage per day as per Ministry of Labour & Employment.
- To study the working conditions in the work place of construction labourers.
- To study the health problems of the construction labourers.

HYPOTHESIS

- There is no relationship between Income and Savings to the socio economic status of construction labourers.
- There is no relationship between the difference in economic condition with reference to gender and education of building construction labourers
- There is no relationship between the health problems and working conditions of the construction labourers.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Types of research

This proposed research work is a descriptive research. Both qualitative and quantitative data will be used for this research work.

Method of Research

Stratified Random Sampling Method will be adopted..

Sample Size

200 samples data will be collected from research area

Variable used

Two types of variables will be taken as Independent variable and dependent variable. Independent Variables- Age, Family Size in Household, Education Level, Marital Status, Housing Condition

Dependent Variables: Income, Health, Psychological Condition.

Income (Y): f (Wage rate working hours)

Health (H): f (Diet ,Safety, Job Design, Over Time, Conflict between Work and Family commitments)

Psychological (P): f (Work environment, Organizational Conditions and Worker capacities, Needs, Culture)

Research Design

In the proposed research work, nature of study require both the quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques. A descriptive research designed will be used to define the objectives. The proposed study focuses on comprehensive study of Primary Data which will be collected through Surveys, interviews and Observation. The necessary primary data will be collected from 200 respondents. The respondent will be contact on their respective work spot. The sample will be taken on the basis of consumption pattern, income expenditure, working condition, health issues, food habits, nature of work and other information related to the objective of the study. Structure interview method will be apply. Secondary sources of data will be collected from Central and State Department of Labour and from Internet. This data will be related with Labour Act and the compensation method wages a welfare schemes. Secondary data will also be collected through Government Reports, Magazines, News Papers, Journals and various Government web sites.

STATISTICAL TOOLS AND ANALYSIS

Tabulation, Arithmetic Mean, Standard Deviation Bar Graph, Pie Chart and Likert Scale will be used. The collected Primary Data will be analyzed by percentage, Average, Graph Chart, Simple Linear Regression, Chi Square Test, Z Test according to the need.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Construction building sector plays an important role in employment generation. After agriculture sector maximum number of skilled and unskilled labour are employed in this sector. This proposal work will play an significant role of their betterment of their socio economic status

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY.

- On the basis of the data collection from the respondent, income and expenditure pattern will be studied. The scope of study will be related to the Ranchi City only.
- Some variables such as Income, Expenditure, Saving and Investment will be calculated from the average number of working days. Since the job is irregular, accordingly the given figure may not denote the exact figure.
- For statistical test, significant level has been taken as o.o5.

FUTURE WORK.

This research study will be done in the Ranchi city, Jharkhand. So in the other part of the Jharkhand State, this type of research study can be done for Socio Economic betterment of Construction Workers. Moreover this research proposal is concerned with Socio Economic conditions of House and Flat construction labourers. Hence Future work can be done for the Socio Economic betterment of Roads, Overbridge and Highway Construction labourers.

TENTATIVE CHAPTER.

Chapter-I : Introduction, statement of problem, objectives, methodology and limitation.
Chapter-II : Review of literature.
Chapter-III : Building construction labourers-- An overview and the Profile of the study area.
Chapter-IV : Analysis of the socio economic conditions of building construction labourers
Chapter-V : Data analysis and Interpretation.
Chapter-VI : Finding suggestion and conclusion.
Chapter- VII : Reference.

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